

# Department of Pesticide Regulation



March 19, 2004

TO: PESTICIDE REGISTRATION AND EVALUATION COMMITTEE

SUBJECT: PRIORITIZATION AND STATUS OF ACTIVE INGREDIENTS FOR RISK

CHARACTERIZATION: REPORT # 45

The Birth Defect Prevention Act of 1984 (SB 950) requires the California Department of Pesticide Regulation (DPR) to review the toxicology data for all active ingredients currently registered in California.

As part of this review, the active ingredients listed on the attached list were identified as having potential adverse health effects in studies of sufficient quality to permit risk characterization. As a result, these active ingredients will enter the risk characterization process. During this process, DPR staff will identify the seriousness of the adverse effect, determine the expected levels of human exposure, assess the resulting risk to human health, and, if necessary, explore possible mitigation measures.

The results of this risk characterization process will help DPR staff determine if any registration action is warranted. A registration action is not the automatic result for every active ingredient entering the risk characterization process. In addition, as data gaps are filled, other adverse effects might be identified, necessitating another risk characterization. Finally, the risk characterization process should be viewed as a comprehensive evaluation requiring, in some cases, a considerable amount of time. Therefore, it is not possible to predict how long it will take to systematically complete the risk characterization process for each priority category.

When the risk characterization process has been completed, the active ingredient will be removed from this list. The risk characterization document is forwarded to the Assistant Director for approval. Any subsequent risk management activities will be conducted under a separate DPR process.

Attached is a list of active ingredients and the type of corresponding study in which the potential adverse health effects were noted. The active ingredients have been prioritized into High, Moderate, and Low categories. The prioritization of the active ingredients is a subjective process based upon the nature of potential adverse effect, the number of potential adverse effects, the number of species affected, the no observable effect level (NOEL), potential human exposure,

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use patterns, quantity used, EPA evaluations and actions, etc. In addition, the status of the active ingredients in risk characterization under Senate Bill 950 (Birth Defects Prevention Act), Assembly Bill (AB) 1807 (Toxic Air Contaminant Act), AB 2161 (Food Safety Act), Proposition 65, and new registration submissions are provided in this report.

Questions about the information contained in this report can be directed to Dr. Keith Pfeifer, Senior Toxicologist in the Medical Toxicology Branch, by telephone at (916) 324-3464, or by e-mail at <a href="mailto:kpfeifer@cdpr.ca.gov">kpfeifer@cdpr.ca.gov</a>.

Sincerely,

Gary Patterson, Ph.D., Chief Medical Toxicology Branch (916) 324-3466

Attachment

cc: Dr. Keith Pfeifer

#### SB 950 RISK ASSESSMENT PRIORITIZATION LIST Report # 45 March 19, 2004

The following is a list of the active ingredients that will undergo a risk assessment as a result of the Senate Bill (SB) 950 health effects evaluation process. The active ingredients have been prioritized into High, Moderate and Low categories. Also listed is the type of toxicity study in which the possible adverse effect(s) was noted.

#### **Active Ingredient**

#### Studies Indicating Possible Adverse Effects

	High Pri	ority
1.	Acephate	Genotoxicity study, oncogenicity study, chronic toxicity study, low NOEL
2.	Acrolein	Genotoxicity study, chronic toxicity study, oncogenicity study, reproduction study
3.	Aldicarb	Low NOEL
4.	Arsenic, inorganic	Oncogenicity study (epidemiology), neurotoxicity (epidemiology), genotoxicity study, teratology study
5.	Azafenidin	Chronic toxicity study, oncogenicity study, teratology study, reproduction study
6.	Bromoxynil	Genotoxicity study, oncogenicity study, teratology study
7.	Captan	Genotoxicity study, oncogenicity study
8.	Carbaryl	Genotoxicity study, oncogenicity study
9.	Carbofuran	Reproduction study, chronic study, genotoxicity study
10.	Chloropicrin	Genotoxicity study, teratology study
11.	Chlorothalonil	Combined oncogenicity/chronic toxicity study, oncogenicity study, genotoxicity study
12.	Chlorpyrifos	Genotoxicity study, reproduction study

Changes from previous Report #44 (7/19/02) are in italics

<sup>1</sup> 

<sup>\*</sup> new active ingredient

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13.	Creosote	Oncogenicity study, teratology study
14.	Cyfluthrin	Teratology study, reproduction study
15.	Cyhalothrin	Chronic toxicity study, oncogenicity study
16.	Daminozide	Oncogenicity study
17.	Dazomet	Chronic toxicity study, teratology study, genotoxicity study
18.	Diazinon	Genotoxicity study, reproduction study
19.	Dicamba	Neurotoxicity study, chronic toxicity study, oncogenicity study
20.	Dichlobenil	Combined oncogenicity/chronic toxicity study
21.	1,3-dichloropropene (Telone)	Systemic toxicity/short term exposure
22.	Dicofol	Oncogenicity study, low NOEL, reproduction study
23.	Dimethoate	Genotoxicity study, low NOEL
24.	2,4-D	Combined oncogenicity/chronic toxicity study, reproduction study, genotoxicity study
25.	Ethylene thiourea (ETU)	Genotoxicity study, chronic toxicity study, combined oncogenicity/chronic toxicity study
26.	Emamectin	Neurotoxicity in subchronic and chronic studies, reproduction study
27.	Endosulfan	Low NOEL, chronic toxicity study
28.	Ethylene oxide	Combined oncogenicity/chronic toxicity study, oncogenicity study, genotoxicity study
29.	Fenamiphos	Genotoxicity study, low NOEL

Changes from previous Report #44 (7/19/02) are in italics \* new active ingredient

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30.	Febuconazole	Chronic toxicity study, oncogenicity study, combined oncogenicity/chronic toxicity study, reproduction study, teratology study
31.	Fenvalerate/Esfenvalerate	Neurotoxicity
32.	Fipronil	Chronic toxicity study, combined chronic toxicity/oncogenicity study
33.	Flumioxazin *	Chronic toxicity study, reproduction study, teratology study
34.	Glufosinate ammonim	Chronic toxicity study, teratology study
35.	Glutaraldehyde	Genotoxicity study, subchronic toxicity study, combined toxicity study
36.	Imazalil	Teratology study
37.	Indoxacarb	Subchronic toxicity studies, combined chronic toxicity/oncogenicity study, chronic toxicity study, oncogenicity study, neurotoxicity study
38.	Iprodione	Genotoxicity study, chronic toxicity studies, oncogenicity study
39.	Linuron	Combined oncogenicity/chronic toxicity study, oncogenicity study, chronic toxicity study, reproduction study
40.	Mancozeb	Genotoxicity study, chronic toxicity study (also see ETU)
41.	Metam sodium	Genotoxicity study, teratology study
42.	Methamidophos	Genotoxicity study, low NOEL
43.	Methyl parathion	Reproduction study, teratology study, genotoxicity study, chronic toxicity study
44.	N-octylbicycloheptene dicarbomixide (MGK-264)	Oncogenicity study

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45.	Milbemectin	Reproduction study, neurotoxicity study, subchronic toxicity study
46.	Orthophenylphenol	Genotoxicity study, oncogenicity study, teratology study
47.	Oxadiazon	Chronic toxicity study, oncogenicity study, genotoxicity study, teratology study
48.	Oxydemeton-methyl	Reproduction study, genotoxicity study
49.	Paradichlorobenzene	Oncogenicity study, reproduction study, genotoxicity study
50.	Paraquat	Genotoxicity study, oncogenicity study, combined oncogenicity/chronic toxicity study, chronic toxicity study
51.	PCNB	Genotoxicity study, oncogenicity studies
52.	Profenofos	Low NOEL, chronic toxicity study
53.	Propanil	Combined oncogenicity/chronic toxicity study, chronic toxicity study, oncogenicity study
54.	Propargite	Reproduction study, genotoxicity study, combined oncogenicity/chronic toxicity study
55.	Propylene oxide	Genotoxicity study, oncogenicity study
56.	Propyzamide	Oncogenicity study
57.	Pyraclostrobin	Subchronic toxicity study, low NOEL's in teratology, chronic and reproduction studies
58.	Tebuconazole	Teratology study
59.	Thiazopyr	Subchronic toxicity study, combined oncogenicity /chronic toxicity study
60.	Thiophanate-methyl	Oncogenicity studies, chronic toxicity studies

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61.	Tralkoxydim	Chronic toxicity study, combined toxicity study, teratology study
62.	Triadimefon	Teratology study, oncogenicity study, reproduction study, chronic toxicity study
63.	Triallate	Oncogenicity study, chronic toxicity study, genotoxicity study
64.	Tributyltin benzoate	Developmental toxicity study, oncogenicity study
65.	Vinclozolin	Chronic toxicity study, teratology study, genotoxicity study, reproduction study
66.	Ziram	Oncogenicity study, reproduction study, genotoxicity study
Moderate Priority		
1.	Acequinocyl *	Chronic toxicity study, reproduction study
2.	Acetamiprid	Subchronic and chronic toxicity studies
3.	Acifluorfen	Genotoxicity study
4.	Acibenzolar-s-methyl	Combined chronic toxicity/oncogenicity study, teratology study, genotoxicity study, chronic toxicity study, subchronic toxicity study
5.	Alkyldimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride	Teratology study
6.	Azoxystrobin	Teratology study
7.	Baquacil	Teratology study
8.	BAS510F*	Oncogenicity study
9.	Bellacide	Low NOEL
10.	Bensulide	Chronic toxicity study, low NOEL, delayed neurotoxicity study
Changes from previous Report $\#44 (7/19/02)$ are in italics		

Changes from previous Report #44 (7/19/02) are in italics \* new active ingredient

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11.	Bentazon	Teratology study, oncogenicity study
12.	Bifenazate	Chronic toxicity study, combined toxicity study
13.	Boric acid	Chronic toxicity study, teratology study
14.	Bromacil	Oncogenicity study, genotoxicity study
15.	Buprofezin	Subchronic toxicity study, chronic toxicity study, combined toxicity study, teratology study
16.	Cacodylic acid	Genotoxicity study, chronic toxicity study, oncogenicity study, teratology study
17.	Carboxin	Genotoxicity study, oncogenicity study, chronic toxicity study
18.	Clomazone *	Chronic toxicity study, teratology study
19.	Chlorflurenol	Chronic toxicity study, teratology study
20.	Chlorthal-dimethyl	Combined oncogenicity/chronic toxicity study, oncogenicity study
21.	Clothianidin *	Genotoxicity, neurotoxicity (subchronic study)
22.	Cryolite	Oncogenicity study
23.	Cyanurate monosodium	Combined oncogenicity/chronic toxicity study
24.	Cyclanilide	Combined oncogenicity/chronic toxicity study
25.	Cymoxanil	Genotoxicity study, chronic toxicity study, teratology study
26.	Cypermethrin	Chronic toxicity studies, oncogenicity study, reproduction study

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27.	Cyphenothrin	Neurotoxicity
28.	Cyprodinil	Subchronic toxicity study, combined oncogenicity/chronic toxicity study
29.	Dichloran/Dicloran	Genotoxicity study, chronic toxicity study, reproduction study
30.	Didecylmethyl-ammonium chloride	Low NOEL
31.	Difenoconazole	Teratology studies, combined oncogenicity/chronic toxicity study
32.	Difethialone	Low NOEL (acute, subchronic)
33.	Dimethomorph	Oncogenicity study, chronic toxicity study, genotoxicity study
34.	Diphenylamine	Combined chronic toxicity/oncogenicity study
35.	Dipropyl iso-cinchomeronate (MGK-326)	Oncogenicity studies
36.	Dithiopyr	Subchronic toxicity studies
37.	Diuron	Genotoxicity study, oncogenicity studies
38.	Dodine	Oncogenicity study
39.	2,4-DB (4-(2,4-dichlorophenoxy butyric acid)	Genotoxicity studies, reproduction study
40.	Endothall	Chronic toxicity study, oncogenicity study
41.	Esbiothrin	Genotoxicity study, reproduction study

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42.	Ethalfluralin	Chronic toxicity study, genotoxicity study, combined oncogenicity/chronic toxicity study
43.	Ethofumesate	Teratology study
44.	ETOC	Subchronic toxicity study, chronic toxicity study, teratology study
45.	Fenarimol	Combined oncogenicity/chronic toxicity study
46.	Fludioxonil	Combined oncogenicity/chronic toxicity study, subchronic toxicity study
47.	Flurpimidol	Chronic toxicity study, teratology study, reproduction study
48.	Fluvalinate	Genotoxicity study, reproduction study, teratology study, chronic toxicity study
49.	Formaldehyde	Genotoxicity study, oncogenicity study
50.	Glyphosate-trimesuim	Teratology study, reproduction study
51.	Halosulfuron	Chronic toxicity study
52.	Hexahydro-1,3,5-triethyl-S-triazine	Teratology study
53.	Hexythiazox	Oncogenicity study
54.	Imidacloprid	Combined oncogenicity/chronic toxicity study, teratology study, genotoxicity study
55.	Imiprothrin	Teratology study, neurotoxicity study, chronic toxicity study, genotoxicity study
56.	Isoxaben	Oncogenicity studies, genotoxicity study
57.	Kresoxim-methyl	Combined chronic toxicity/oncogenicity study
58.	MCPA	Genotoxicity study

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59.	Mecoprop (MCPP)	Oncogenicity study, genotoxicity study
60.	Mefenoxam	Genotoxicity study
61.	Mefluidide	Combined oncogenicity/chronic toxicity study, oncogenicity study, chronic toxicity study
62.	Metalaxyl	Genotoxicity study
63.	Methomyl	Oncogenicity study, chronic toxicity study
64.	Methoxyfenozide	Chronic toxicity study, combined toxicity study, reproduction study
65.	Metribuzin	Chronic toxicity study
66.	MSMA/MAA	Combined oncogenicity/chronic toxicity study
67.	Napropamide	Combined oncogenicity/chronic toxicity study, genotoxicity study
68.	Napthalene acetic acid	Reproduction study, teratology study, chronic toxicity study, combined toxicity study
69.	Norflurazon	Chronic toxicity study
70.	Novaluron	Neurotoxicity study
71.	O-benzyl-p-chlorophenol	Teratology study
72.	Oryzalin	Oncogenicity study, chronic toxicity study
73.	Oxyfluorfen	Genotoxicity study, oncogenicity study, teratology study
74.	Oxythioquinox	Chronic toxicity study, reproduction study, teratology study, genotoxicity study
75.	Pebulate	Combined oncogenicity/chronic toxicity
76.	Permethrin	study, chronic toxicity study Reproduction study, chronic toxicity study, oncogenicity study

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77.	Phenol	Oncogenicity studies
78.	Phenothrin	Oncogenicity study, reproduction toxicity study
79.	Phorate	Low NOEL
80.	Picloram	Combined chronic toxicity/oncogenicity study
81.	Prometon	Low NOEL
82.	Propamocarb HCL *	Chronic toxicity study, teratology study
83.	Propiconazole	Low NOEL, chronic toxicity study
84.	PT807-HCL	Subchronic toxicity study, chronic toxicity studies
85.	Pymetrozine	Combined oncogenicity/chronic toxicity study, oncogenicity study, acute neurotoxicity study
86.	Pyrethrins	Reproduction study, genotoxicity study, oncogenicity study
87.	Pyridaben	Low NOEL
88.	Pyridate	Chronic toxicity study
89.	Pyriproxyfen	Chronic toxicity study
90.	Pyrithiobac-Na	Combined chronic toxicity/oncogenicity study
91.	Quinclorac	Chronic toxicity study; genotoxicity study
92.	Resmethrin	Teratology study, oncogenicity study, chronic toxicity study, reproduction study
93.	Rimsulfuron	Chronic toxicity studies
94.	Simazine	Combined oncogenicity/chronic toxicity study

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95.	Spinosad	Chronic toxicity study, combined chronic toxicity/oncogenicity study
96.	Sulfuryl fluoride	Neurotoxicity, chronic toxicity studies
97.	Sumithion	Low NOEL (subchronic study), oncogenicity study, reproduction study
98.	TCMTB	Oncogenicity study
99.	Tebufenozide	Chronic toxicity studies
100.	Tetrachlorvinphos	Oncogenicity study, genotoxicity study
101.	Tetrakis	Teratology study
102.	Thiamethoxan	Combined chronic toxicity/oncogenicity study, chronic toxicity study, oncogenicity study
103.	Thiodicarb	Oncogenicity study, reproduction study, genotoxicity study
104.	Thiram	Low NOEL, teratology study, chronic toxicity study, combined oncogenicity/chronic toxicity study
105.	Trichlorfon	Combined chronic toxicity/oncogenicity study, genotoxicity study
106.	Triclopyr	Genotoxicity study, low NOEL
107.	Trifloxystrobin	Oncogenicity study, chronic toxicity study, genotoxicity study
108.	Triflumizole	Chronic toxicity study
109.	Trifluralin	Combined oncogenicity/chronic toxicity study, oncogenicity study
110.	Triforine	Teratology study, oncogenicity study
111.	Tris (hydroxymethyl nitromethane)	Genotoxicity study, teratology study

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112.	Trisulfuron-methyl	Chronic toxicity study, oncogenicity study
113.	Uniconazole-P	Chronic toxicity study, oncogenicity study, genotoxicity study, low NOEL
114.	Zinc omadine	Teratology studies
	Low Price	ority
1.	Alachlor	Oncogenicity study, chronic toxicity study, low NOEL
2.	Anilazine	Genotoxicity study
3.	Azadirachten	None identified
4.	Bacillus subtilis	None identified
5.	Bacillus thuringiensis	None identified
6.	Beauveria bassiana	None identified
7.	Benefin	Combined chronic toxicity/oncogenicity study
8.	Benzyl benzoate	None identified
9.	Bioban	Teratology study
10.	Blue Circle (Pseudomonas)	None identified
11.	Bronopol	Chronic toxicity study, low NOEL
12.	Butylate	Genotoxicity study, neurotoxicity study
13.	Candida olephila	None identified
14.	Carfentrazone-ethyl	Chronic toxicity studies
15.	1-(3-chloroallyl)-3,5,7-triaza- azoniaadamantane	Genotoxicity study, teratology study
16.	4-chloro-3,5-xylenol *	Genotoxicity study

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17.	Chlorhexidine diacetate	Dermal (local) effects	
18.	Chlorpropham	Genotoxicity study	
19.	Chlorsulfuron	Chronic toxicity study	
20.	Cimectacarb	Combined oncogenicity/chronic toxicity study	
21.	Clethodim	Genotoxicity study	
22.	Clopyralid	Subchronic toxicity study; combined oncogenicity/chronic toxicity study	
23.	2,4-DP	Combined oncogenicity/chronic toxicity study	
24.	1,2-Dibromo-2,4-dicyanobutane (Tektamer 38)	Subchronic toxicity study	
25.	4,5-Dichloro-2-noctyl-3(2H)-isothiazolone (Sea-Nine)	Antimicrobial; local corrosive effects	
26.	Desmediphan	Genotoxicity study, teratology study	
27.	Dichlorprop-p	Chronic toxicity studies	
28.	Difenzoquat methyl sulfate	Chronic toxicity study	
29.	Diflufenzopyr	Teratology study, reproduction study	
30.	Dimethipin	Chronic toxicity study	
31.	Dimethoxane	Oncogenicity study, genotoxicity study	
32.	DTEA	None identified	
33.	5,5-dimethylhydantoin	Chronic toxicity studies	
34.	4,4 dimethyloxazolidine	Genotoxicity study	
35.	Ethephon	Genotoxicity study	
36.	Fenamidone	Chronic toxicity studies, genotoxicity studies	
Changes from previous Report $\#44 (7/19/02)$ are in italics			

Changes from previous Report #44 (7/19/02) are in italics \* new active ingredient

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37.	Fenhexamid	Subchronic and chronic toxicity studies
38.	Fluridone	Chronic toxicity study, oncogenicity study
39.	Flutolonil	Genotoxicity study, combined oncogenicity/ chronic toxicity study
40.	Formetanate	Genotoxicity study
41.	Fosetyl-AL	Combined oncogenicity/chronic toxicity study
42.	Frostban A&B (Pseudomonas)	None identified
43.	Gliocladium verens	None identified
44.	Glyphosate	Oncogenicity studies
45.	Halofenozide	Teratology study, subchronic toxicity study
46.	Hexazinone	Genotoxicity study
47.	Hydropene	Chronic toxicity study, oncogenicity study
48.	5-hydroxymethyl-1-aza-3,7-dioxabicyclo-(3,3,0)octane	Genotoxicity study
49.	Imazamethabenz-methyl	Subchronic toxicity study, combine chronic toxicity/oncogenicity study
50.	Imazamox	Teratology studies
51.	Imazapyr	Teratology study
52.	Imazethapyr	Genotoxicity study, teratology study
53.	Intercept	Teratology study
54.	Irgarol	None identified
55.	Lithium (perfluoro octane) sulfonate	Low NOELs in developmental and subchronic toxicity studies
	Maleic hydrazide ges from previous Report #44 (7/19/02) are in active ingredient	Genotoxicity study  italics 14

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57.	Maneb (also see ETU-High Priority)	Genotoxicity study
58.	Mepiquat chloride	Chronic toxicity studies
59.	Metaldehyde	Chronic toxicity study
60.	Methylene bisthiocyanate	Genotoxicity study
61.	Metolachlor	Oncogenicity study, chronic toxicity study
62.	Mycostop (Streptomyces)	None identified
63.	Nicosulfuron (Accent)	None identified
64.	Nithiazine	Neurotoxicity study
65.	Nitrapyrin	Combined oncogenicity/chronic toxicity study
66.	Octhilinone	Genotoxicity study
67.	Oxamyl	Chronic toxicity study
68.	Parachlorometacresol	Antimicrobial; local irritant
69.	Pendimethalin	Oncogenicity study
70.	Phenmedipham	None identified; incomplete data base
71.	Piperonyl butoxide	Oncogenicity study
72.	Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), -isooctadecyl - hydroxyl	None identified
73.	Prodiamine	Teratology study, genotoxicity study
74.	Prohexadione	Chronic toxicity study, genotoxicity study
75.	Prometryn	None identified
76.	Promexal	Subchronic toxicity study, teratology study
77.	Pseudomonas syringea	None identified

Changes from previous Report #44 (7/19/02) are in italics \* new active ingredient

78.	P-tert-amylphenol	None identified
79.	Pyrazon	Chronic toxicity studies
80.	Rotenone	Genotoxicity study
81.	Sethoxydim	Teratology study, chronic toxicity study
82.	Siduron	Oncogenicity study
83.	Sodium hydroxymethyl glycinate	None identified
84.	Tebuthiuron	Reproduction study, teratology study, mutagenicity study
85.	Tetramethrin	Reproduction study, oncogenicity study, teratology study
86.	Thiobencarb	Genotoxicity study

# $\mathbf{DATA}\text{-}\mathbf{EXEMPT} \ \mathbf{ACTIVE} \ \mathbf{INGREDIENTS}^*$

Under SB-950

High Priority	<b>Moderate Priority</b>	Low Priority
Aluminum/Magnesium Phosphide	Copper hydroxide	Ammonium Tall Oil (fatty acid soap)
	Sulfur	Carbon dioxide
	Sulfur dioxide	Chlorine
		Ethyl alcohol
		Fatty acids (methyl esters)
		Hydrogen chloride
		Isopropyl alcohol
		Metallic silver
		Phosphoric acid
		Sodium hydroxide
		Streptomycin
		Warfarin
		Zinc oxide/chloride

<sup>\*</sup>Active ingredients for which no additional toxicology data were required under SB 950.

#### CHANGES TO THE SB-950 RISK ASSESSMENT PRIORITIZATION LIST

# A. Changes in Status of Active Ingredients Already on Prioritization List None

#### B. Active Ingredients Removed from Prioritization List (6)

- 1. Atrazine (High Priority) SB-950 Rationale: Risk assessment completed/approved <sup>a</sup>
- 2. Azinphosmethyl (High Priority) SB-950/AB-1807 Rationale: Risk assessments completed/approved
- 3. Hydramethylnon (High Priority) SB-950 Rationale: Risk assessment completed/approved
- 4. Lindane (High Priority) SB-950
  Rationale: Risk assessment completed/approved
- 5. Methyl bromide (High Priority) SB-950/AB-2161 Rationale: Risk assessments completed/approved
- 6. Methylisothiocyanate (MITC) (High Priority) SB-950/AB-1807 Rationale: Risk assessments completed/approved

#### C. Active Ingredients Added to Prioritization List (11)

- 1. Acequinocyl (Moderate Priority) New active ingredient
- 2. BAS510F (Moderate Priority) New active ingredient
- 3. Chlorhexidine diacetate (Low Priority) SB-950; not previously on list
- 4. 4-chloro-3,5-xylenol (Low Priority) New active ingredient
- 5. 1-(3-chloroallyl)-3,5,7-triaza- (Low Priority) SB-950; not previously on list azoniaadamantane Cl
- 6. Clomazone (Moderate Priority) New active ingredient
- 7. Clothianidin (Moderate Priority) New active ingredient
- 8. Flumioxazin (High Priority) New active ingredient

a/ A completed risk assessment must be approved by Assistant Director before it can be removed from the PREC prioritization list

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#### C. Active Ingredients Added to Prioritization List (11) (continued)

- 9. Propamocarb HCl (Moderate Priority) New active ingredient
- 10. 2-(thiocyanomethylthio benzothiazole) (TCMTB) (Moderate Priority) SB-950; not previously on list
- 11. Tris(hydroxylmethyl)nitromethane (Moderate Priority) SB-950; not previously on list

# STATUS OF ACTIVE INGREDIENTS CURRENTLY IN RISK ASSESSMENT

<u>Note:</u> The following list only includes those active ingredients that are currently in risk assessment. It does not include the active ingredients in risk mitigation/risk management. Once the risk assessment for a specific active ingredient has been completed and approved by the Assistant Director, that active ingredient is removed from the SB-950/PREC Prioritization List. In addition to conducting a risk assessment under SB-950 for occupational and residential exposures, many risk assessments contain a dietary component under AB-2161 and an air component under AB-1807. Whenever possible, these components are included in one, comprehensive risk characterization document.

The following stages of the risk assessment process are included in this status section:

<u>Hazard Identification Stage</u>: includes the development of the Toxicology Profile Section and the selection of the definitive studies, critical endpoints and NOEL/LOEL/oncogenicity potency values that will be used for risk characterization. Responsibility: Medical Toxicology Branch.

**Exposure Assessment Stage:** includes the development of occupational, residential, dietary (food/water), ambient air and off-site air exposure scenarios. Responsibility: Worker Health and Safety Branch for occupational, residential and air. Medical Toxicology Branch for dietary.

<u>Risk Characterization Stage:</u> includes the development of quantitative values used to assess the risk from critical NOELs/oncogenic potency factors and exposure values.

<u>Peer Review Stage:</u> includes the review of the final draft of the Risk Characterization Document by OEHHA, US EPA and other interested parties. Also includes development of DPR response to review comments.

#### **Active Ingredients**

- 1. Acephate Hazard identification and exposure assessment stages
- 2. Carbaryl Hazard identification and exposure stages
- 3. *Carbofuran* Risk characterization stage (occupational/dietary)
- 4. Chloropicrin Hazard identification and exposure assessment stages
- 5. Chlorothalonil Exposure assessment stage (occupational)

# STATUS OF ACTIVE INGREDIENTS CURRENTLY IN RISK ASSESSMENT (CONTINUED)

- 6. *Chlorpyrifos* Peer review stage (occupational/air)
- 7. Cyfluthrin Hazard identification phase
- 8. 1, 3 dichloropropene (Telone) Risk characterization phase (air)
- 9. ETU (also see Mancozeb and Maneb) Hazard identification and exposure stages
- 10. Endosulfan Risk characterization stage (occupational/dietary)
- 11. *Imidacloprid* Risk characterization stage (dietary)
- 12. *Indoxacarb* Hazard identification and exposure assessment stages
- 14. Mancozeb-- Hazard identification stage
- 15. Maneb Hazard identification and exposure assessment phases
- 16. Metam-sodium –Exposure assessment stage (occupational)
- 17. Methamidophos Peer Review stage (occupational/dietary)
- 18. Methidathion (addendum) Peer review stage (air)
- 19. *Methyl parathion* Exposure assessment stage (occupational)
- 20. Orthophenylphenol Risk characterization stage (dietary)
- 21. Paraquat-- Hazard identification stage
- 22. *Propargite* Risk characterization stage (dietary)
- 23. Propyzamide Hazard identification phase
- 24. Sulfuryl fluoride Peer Review Stage (occupational/air)